THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 127. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853. Price, Drs. 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late DANIEL BLACK, *Boarding House-Keeper* at Shanghae, are requested to send them in to the undersigned for settlement, and all debts due to the Estate must be paid into this office.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate Office,
Shanghae, 23rd December, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, WILLIAM RATHBONE the Younger, SAMUEL GREG RATHBONE, JAMES WORTHINGTON, THOMAS MONCREIFF, and WILLIAM SETON BROWN, as Commission Merchants and Agents is determined by effluxion of time.

WILLIAM RATHBONE, Jr.
S. G. RATHBONE.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
THOMAS MONCREIFF.
W. S. BROWN.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1852.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership to commence this *1st day of January*, 1853, for the transaction of a General Merchant's and Commission Business under the name of BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Shanghae*, and of WORTHINGTON & Co., at *Manchester*.

FRANCIS B. BIRLEY.
JAMES WORTHINGTON.
W. S. BROWN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾°/ₒ per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1°/ₒ per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.. *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
„ LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
„ SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
„ PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD,*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Surplus Stores, just landed from the Ship *Joseph Fletcher*, consisting of—Fine Cabin and Ship BREAD; Salted SUET; and OAT MEAL in Cask; FLOUR in Cask; Bengal RICE; Chloride of LIME; Split PEAS in Cask; CURRANTS in Cask; Pearl BARLEY; Preserved POTATOES; VINEGAR in Cask; PORT and SHERRY Wine in Bottles; Preserved FRUITS in Bottles; Tierces of Fine Hamburgh BEEF; Tierces and Casks of Hamburgh PORK; Preserved SALMON; SOUP & BOUILLI &c., &c.

ALSO,

One Large MEDICINE Chest Complete; One COOKING Apparatus.

The whole to be disposed of very Cheap.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1852.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE *INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND* AT THE ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of DONALD McDOUGAL, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion* and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, FROM MANILA.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1853,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KING & Co., comprising a Dwelling house containing 10 rooms, with extensive out-houses and Green-house, one Godown 120 feet by 100 feet and one Godown 100 feet by 30 feet, all situated on Lots 26 and 26 (A) on the Consular plan and containing 13 mow 5 fun 8 le 8 haou. The property is bounded by a wall on 3 sides, and a creek on the South, is in excellent repair, and possession can be given on 1st July next. For particulars apply on the premises.

Shanghae, 26th November, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART UNION OF LONDON.

PLAN for the Current year.

Every Subscriber of One Guinea for 1853 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a Plate, of national and historical interest, by H. ROBINSON, after H. C. SELOUS, "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS—*Queen Philippa pleading for the Burgesses*;" and

II.—A ruled Engraving from a bas-relief by J. HANCOCK. "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION; and

III.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include—

1.—THE RIGHT TO SELECT FOR HIMSELF A VALUABLE WORK OF ART FROM ONE OF THE PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

2.—BRONZE STATUETTES, "*Satan dismayed*," from the £100 Premium Model, by H. H. ARMSTEAD.

3.—PARIAN STATUETTES, "*Solitude*," from the £50 Premium Model, by J. LAWLOR.

4.—TAZZAS IN CAST-IRON, from a Model by E. W. WYON, after Designs in the British Museum.

5.—IMPRESSIONS OF A LARGE PLATE, engraved in line by W. FINDEN, from HILTON'S celebrated picture, "*The Crucifixion*."

The Shanghai Public are respectfully informed that HENRY SHEARMAN, Esq., is appointed Honorary Secretary for this Society, to whom intending subscribers are referred.

In order to participate in the drawing for 1853 advices must be sent to England by the *January* Mall.

☞ Parties should send in their applications by the *present mail*, to ensure the present year's drawing. Any one having application forms not required is requested to return them to the Office.

Herald Office, Shanghai,
1st Jany., 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
Medical Attendants.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tucker) Stone Jetty.*

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER,—*POO-TUNG.*

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Commanders and Owners of Ships resorting to this port, that he opened his Sail-loft last July, and he trusts by his continued assiduity and attention to business, to merit the patronage which has already been so generously bestowed on him, and from his thorough knowledge in Sail-making he is confident he can give every satisfaction.

November 19th, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 185

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Billious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore-Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

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AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 1, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 25.	Manila,	Nov. 23.
Madras,	Nov. 13.	Sydney,	Nov. 3.
Bombay,	Nov. 16.	New Zealand,	Oct. 20.
Calcutta,	Nov. 23.	Amoy,	Dec. 13.
Colombo,	Nov. 25.	Hongkong,	Dec. 19.
Galle,	Nov. 26.	Ningpo,	Dec. 20.
Penang,	Dec. 2.	New York,	Oct. 12.
Singapore,	Dec. 5.	Boston,	Oct. 7.
Batavia,	Oct. 31.	San Francisco,	Nov. 1.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Erin*, we have received the following papers—

Home News, *London Times*, October 25—and *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 23,—*Manchester Guardian*, October 13.

and per Indian Mail,—

Bombay Gazette, Nov. 3—*Pinang Gazette*, Nov. 27—*Singapore Free Press*—and *Straits Times*, December 4.

and from the South—

China Mail, December 16—*Hongkong Register*, December 14—*Friend of China*, December 18—*Hongkong Recorder*, December 15—*Register's Advertiser*, November 23—and *Boletim do Governo*, December 7.

New Year's Day is always a holiday in China, and most parts of the World. It is hailed as a period of rejoicing and the starting point for a new career. In this respect, however, it is in the midst of a busy season with us, as the shipments hence are yet incomplete, and the good news of improved markets at home will add a stimulus to enterprise. But we put little faith in the rumours of an alteration in the duty, for it is usual to put this forth once a-year, and, therefore, we can hardly believe in it until it is proved beyond failure,—*a fait accompli.*

Hoping the present year like its precursors, will, at its conclusion, still show an improved state of trade at this Port, that our readers will enjoy, health, prosperity and happiness in the interim;—that the labours of our missionaries for the benefit of our heathen brethren, may yield blessed fruits, both by preaching and instruction, as well as through the powerful appeals of gratuitous healing and charitable contributions for the wants of their poor—and trusting that, by the spread of knowledge amongst mankind, many new elements of good will be developed—and those in progress perfected for the greater comfort and benefit of the human race: we conclude our brief and somewhat hurried remarks by wishing all a Happy New Year.

The papers by the October Mail are singularly barren of news—The history of the Duke of Wellington in various forms, and the preparations for his funeral occupy a large portion of public attention, and are a fruitful source of comment for our contemporaries. It seems generally to be understood that the remains of the noble and celebrated warrior and statesman, were to lie in state at Chelsea Hospital—that a very grand procession would proceed thence through the Parks and Piccadilly to St. Paul's Cathedral where he would be interred alongside the greatest naval hero of modern times! The immortal Nelson!

A fusion of political parties is looked for, but is very uncertain.

Bristol is once more likely to become a place of great importance as the port for a New Ocean Steam Company, recently formed for Australia and America—and perhaps for the East Indies. This will require a large outlay for the construction of new Docks to meet the exigencies of such large Steam equipments, and will greatly augment the prosperity of the Western emporium of British trade.

The news from Prome is very well worth perusal which we give in some extracts from the seat of war, compiled for the *Bombay Gazette* of 3d November, from the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* to the 15th October last. The intention to proceed to Ava was quite undecided, when the last accounts were sent away.

We are glad to find that Rangoon is becoming settled again with native and other residents. In all probability it will soon have a brisk trade connected with it.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of earthquake was felt by many people here on Monday last, about seven o'clock in the morning. It has been stated to us to have been as sharp as the previous one. On Wednesday morning, there was another slight shock. We do not hear that any damage has resulted.

Winter has now set in in earnest. The wind has been very cutting, part of the week, particularly on Thursday; the Ice was collected in large quantity on that day, and stowed away for Summer use. This is almost invariably the dryest month of the year, and very healthy for all who can take out of door exercise: indeed, it greatly reminds us of a fine bright old English winter, and adds much to the zest of a sparkling fire side.

From Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's, Monthly Tea Circular, London, 22nd October, 1852.

The business in the Produce Markets has this month been of great magnitude, and at extreme prices compared with those lately ruling. Increased confidence and large deliveries had already tended to improvement, when suddenly, and almost simultaneously, came the news of short crops or supplies of various articles; and from that time a large and increasing business has been done at greatly enhanced rates: Dealers, Middlemen, and Speculators have each operated extensively, and present appearances lead us to suppose that the end is not yet. Tea has also largely benefited:—for in addition to the above named causes of improvement, there has been a growing disposition to believe in an early reduction of the Duty, and this, with the comparatively low price of Congou, has doubtless led to extensive transactions: while the Country Dealers, only very moderately stocked as of late, were afraid to be left behind, and so followed in purchasing, and swelled up the extent of business.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 15th instant. The latest dates were from Canton 21st, and from Shanghai to the 17th August. From both places answers were received to the Outward Mail of the 24th June.

There has only been one arrival from China since our last, viz., the *Celestial*, at Liverpool; but some of the "Clippers" which sailed in July may now be considered due.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 22nd September, we find a rise of 1¼*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. upon common, and fully 1*d.* per lb. upon all other qualities of Congou up to 1*s.* per lb. Common Souchongs have of course risen accordingly. On other kinds we quote no alteration, but the lowest sorts are all more readily saleable.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 30th ultimo, to 52,493,000 lbs. against 49,483,000 lbs. on the 30th September, 1851.

Arrival from Shanghai at Liverpool.—September 23, *Celestial.*

Departures from London to Shanghai.—September 21, *Mary Shepherd.* From Liverpool.—September 23, *Secret.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM BURMAH.

Burmese Affairs.—During the last week we had news from Rangoon to the 3rd of November, and last Saturday brought us the London Mail of the 8th October, with an article on the management of the Burmese war from the leading journal of Europe. The intelligence from Rangoon is, as usual, unsatisfactory. Twenty-five days after the occupation of Prome, and more than a fortnight after the Burmese General had surrendered himself to us, and reported that the Burmese army near that town consisted of a rabble of 4 or 5,000 men, who were only waiting for the excuse of a few shot from our guns to decamp every thing continued in the same state of lethargic abeyance. The General-in-Chief was still at Rangoon, and Sir John Cheape was commanding at Prome, lying on his oars, and forbidden to move a step. There was no other sign of life in the campaign, than the despatch of reinforcements to Prome, where there was no enemy to encounter,—any attempt to advance to the Capital was not only prohibited, but, at the present season of the year, without means or appliances, altogether impracticable.

—*Friend of India*, November 18.

We have been furnished with the following account of the late disturbances at Amoy, which we are assured is substantially correct. For some time past a Police Mandarin had been endeavouring to squeeze the Compradore of one of the firms (Syme, Muir & Co.) shipping Coolies. On the 21st ultimo, a member of another firm had an interview with the principal Chinese Civil and Military authorities, and explained to them that they ought to prevent the Police Mandarin from interfering in the way he was doing, because if he carried out the threats he had made against the Compradore, it would get them (the authorities) into trouble. The same day, the Compradore had a demand made upon him for an extra fee on the Coolies shipped by the house. He said he would pay a certain sum, but this seems not to have been considered enough, as news were brought that afternoon to Messrs. Syme Muir & Co., that one of their Coolie-brokers had been seized. As Mr. Syme, (the resident partner,) had been deceived by such a tale before, he resolved to ascertain for himself whether the man seized was employed by him or not. He therefore went accompanied by Mr. Cornabé, and two servants, each carring a lantern with the name of the Hong painted on them, to the station-house where he found the unfortunate man in the hands of two executioners who were torturing him, but in what manner does not appear. The chief officer was out, but his assistant was present, and to him Mr. Syme explained through his interpreter, Mr. Cornabé, the cause of his visit. The officer denied that the prisoner was the person asked after, and said that he was a bad man taken up for going about the streets with a knife. On being further questioned he said there was no other person in his custody. The prisoner was so severely beaten about the face that Mr. Syme could not recognize him, and he denied, evidently under fear of the executioners, that he was the man, he however told his name which was the same as that of the person asked after. The two servants refused to say whether or not the prisoner was the man, but seemed by their looks to intimate that he was. As Mr. Syme could learn nothing satisfactory he left the place to return home, but encountering his Shroff who asserted that the prisoner was really a person employed by the firm, and that he the Shroff could prove it, he returned with the Shroff and Mr. Cornabé to the Police Station which was shut, but they found the same man who had been turned out in the hands of a mob of persons who were brutally maltreating him. Mr. Syme made his way to the unfortunate wretch, and stooped down to see if he could recognize him; while so engaged he received a blow on the shoulder to which he replied by striking his assailant with a small cane, on this the mob attacked him, and his companion; they were each thrown down two or three times, but escaped back to their house without any serious injury. Neither of them seemed to think the matter very serious; but while they were engaged talking it over, news reached them that some Mandarin soldiers had attacked and beaten Mr. Mackay, a gentleman, in Messrs. Tait & Co.'s employment, the officer of the party to whom Mr. Mackay applied for protection encouraging them. It was also said that two mates of merchant vess[illegible] had been seriously wounded with spears, one of them dangerously. On the news of the disturbances being conveyed to the *Salamander*, a party of marines was landed; they patrolled the streets during the night, but everything was quiet. Next morning it was evident from the excited state of the people that mischief was to be apprehended, the shops were shut and crowds of people came in from the country during that and the following day. The unfortunate man who had been left in the hands of the mob was afterwards recaptured by the Police authorities and sent to the Hae-fang, but this officer refused to have anything to do with the matter, and advised the Police Mandarin to send the man to Syme, Muir & Co. which was done, and the unfortunate wretch was then proved to be the Coolie-broker. As Messrs. Syme, Muir & Co.'s house was the most exposed to attack, and as a demand had been made on Mr. Syme, to delivered up the Coolie-broker to the mob, with which he declined to comply, Mr. Syme apply for a guard of marines from the *Salamander*. The marines and some sailors were sent but they had hardly arrived under charge of two officers before the mob attacked and broke into the out-houses which they partly destroyed; they then attacked the marines, with a shower of stones and brick bats, who tried to intimidate them by the first rank firing over the heads of the crowd. This forbearance was misinterpreted, and the rabble thinking that all the guns were discharged, made a rush on the soldiers, and the two officers were knocked down, on which the first rank bringing their muskets to the charge endeavoured to keep off the mob, but it being found impossible to do so the second rank delive[illegible]ed an effective fire, killing it is stated 8 and wounding about 20; the soldiers then charged; extricated their officers and drove the mob before them out of the out-houses. This acted as a quietus as the rioters then dispersed, and everything has since been quiet.

Several ladies have gone on board the *Salamander* to reside, for fear of the violence of the mob. At present no danger is apprehended, the last date received per Lorcha to-day, the 13th, states all to be quiet, but there seems to be an impression that the Chinese new year will be signalized by some fresh out-break.

We shall not at present offer any comments on the above statement, but it shall have our attention very shortly in connection with the Coolie slave trade. It is no pleasing duty to be compelled to make personal remarks, and we shall avoid them as much as we can, but we cannot hold those guiltless who are engaged in a trade which has given rise to the atrocities on board ship with which our columns are continually filled; and which trade has now ended in causing a violent out-break, for which it is to be feared there is too much excuse, by which the more legitimate business of the port is very likely to be seriously damaged.—*Hongkong Register*, December 14.

On Wednesday last at about 1 A.M. residents in the foreign factories at Canton were greatly alarmed by a violent crash, accompanied in some places by a slight shock as that of an earthquake. Several individuals, were startled out of their beds—windows of some houses were broken open, and in one or two instances some slight damage was done to various parts of the buildings. At first it could not be made out what was really the matter, but it was generally concluded that a slight shock of an earthquake had occurred. In the morning however it was ascertained (so far as the Chinese version of the matter could be relied on) that a depôt of gunpowder, at a little distance from the factories up the river, had ignited—killing some thirty persons on the spot, besides doing serious injury to the surrounding cottages. The precise nature and extent of the damage done are not well authenticated, and the loss of life above mentioned, must be regarded (unless further ascertained) as nothing better than mere hearsay.—*Friend of China*, December 4.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Early in the morning of the 1st instant, an extensive Gunpowder Manufactory near the Fahti Gardens exploded. The shock was perceptibly felt in the factories at Canton, we suppose about two miles distant. The destruction of property and loss of life, we are sorry to learn, were very much greater than was at first reported; instead of two or three, we are assured that upwards of forty people were killed, 42 being the precise number stated by a correspondent.—*China Mail*, December 9.

BURMAH.

Diary from 29th September to 15th October.

Preparations against and taking of Prome, &c.

Sept. 29.—Letters have been to-day received from Augain Chayah, the place of rendezvous of our steamers in the Irrawaddy at the head of the Paulang Creek. The General and Commodore, and troops on board of the *Fire Queen*, *Enterprise*, *Phlegethon*, and *Proserpine* had moved up on the 26th. The whole country up there is over-run with bodies of banditti, and the people beg and pray of us to protect them. Rather a large body is described as being located within a few miles: the General was about to beat up their quarters, intending to fight them if an opportunity offered.

Sept. 29 *and* 30.—On the night of 29th, Captain Latter proceeded on a secret expedition. Every body almost knew that he was gone, but no one could tell the why or wherefore, though some very gravely asserted on good information that he was sent to set the Irrawaddy on fire. He did not, however, but captured a Burmese *Payeng* or naval chieftain, in the creek which goes by the unpronouncible and almost unspellable name of Pauesendown. The villagers had given information that this Burmese Commodore had come down from Ava and was lying *perdu* in that creek. It is also said that this very fellow was to have headed the 9,000 men who were talked of as coming down to cut the throats of every mother's son in Rangoon. The captured chief [illegible] a sensible man when boned by Latter, for he neither attempted to resist nor to abscond, when either would be hopeless. He submitted to his fate unmoved, and [illegible] could swear in Anglo-Saxon no doubt he would do so and tell Latter that he was a clever fellow. By the way, the chief is rather a fine looking chap, well dressed, quite a martial swagger about him, and a good deal of pluck and impertinence in his face. He is to be sent to Calcutta, I hear, as also his state barge which was taken at the same time with him.

There being a great demand for beef owing to the increase of Europeans, the *Atalanta* is gone to Amherst for bullocks.

The *Krishna* has been stationed about three miles from the mouth of the above-named creek for the purpose of affording protection, especially to the Peguers, who are in intense bodily fear of an attack from a large body of Burmese.

Oct. 1.—The *Tenasserim* with the river steamers, *Lord William Bentick*, *Nerbudda*, and *Damoodah* arrived all safe and sound.

Oct. 2.—Just when nobody was dreaming about such a thing, it has been announced that the *Tenasserim* goes to-day with the Calcutta mails. These surprises are worse by far than a night attack by the Burmese, but the gods and the authorities have so ordained it, and of course as far as we are concerned, to hear is to obey. I have, however, little time before me for my letters, and hence I can only mention a striking instance of heroism and humanity. A man of the *Fox* accidentally went overboard—the alarm was given, but there appeared little hope of salvation for him, as the currents and eddies in the river are fearfully strong, and the man could not swim. The poor fellow sunk and rose alternately, and no help appeared within reach. But suddenly Captain Tarleton, getting information of the accident, and observing the drowning man, threw himself out of one of the after cabins of the vessel, and after struggling through the eddies and rapids manfully, was in time to save a fellow-creature from a watery grave. It may be added that this was not the first proof of Captain Tarleton's heroism and humanity, and that he has before this earned a medal of the Humane Society.

Oct. 2.—Yesterday afternoon the *Tenasserim* arrived with three small river steamers; they came by the usual route from Khyook Phyoo, scorning to coast it. They fortunately had fine weather the whole way, except a squall they encountered the evening before last. The little steamers rode the waves like ducks. In coming up the river one of them actually had the audacity to outstrip in speed their elder sister, the *Tenasserim*. They all three carry twelve-pounders, and are a most valuable addition to our steam flotilla. It is said the first use they will be put to, will be to tow up the horses of the Bengal Battery; but it does not appear whether there are any flats for the horses ready yet.

The Admiral is *said* to have reached Prome, and to have been fired at by a small battery there.

Captain Latter has apprehended a Burman of high rank, who was detected lurking about here; he is the revenue minister of lower Burmah, and has been residing at and near Pegu for some time past. It is a great catch, as his having fallen into our hands may tend to the dispersement of the force at Pegu, which is said to consist of from seven to ten thousand men. They are determined to set fire to the town, and perhaps attack the Pagoda, the first dark night. The rains are evidently almost over. The sun shines unclouded every day, and the roads are now as dusty and sandy as before they were wet and muddy.

In a few days hence we shall hear of the arrival of the troops at Prome. It is said that 150 elephants are being sent from Bengal *viâ* the Aeng Pass to Prome. This looks like an intention of moving on to Ava; indeed so does sending here a horse battery.

An Armenian who has been for some time past a prisoner at Ava, having effected his escape, arrived here a few days ago. He states that the King is in perfect ignorance of the real state of things, and of the danger impending over his empire; not so his Ministers of State, who are in a state of mortal fear at our alarming strides towards their capital. They carefully conceal all from the King, who will probably not know anything about it, till he sees a few steamers coolly paddling away opposite his drawing-room windows at Ava, and signifying their presence by smashing some of His Majesty's panes of glass.

All accounts tally in this, that at present there is no preparation to resist us of any kind, between Prome and Ava. What force the enemy have is at Pegu, and there they will probably remain. There is a talk of sending round a steamer to Pegu just to frighten the fellows there with a few shot and shell.

The Burmans are collecting in great numbers at Pegu, and in all the villages in the neighbourhood, it will be necessary to send a detachment against them by-and-bye, I imagine, as soon as the country is practicable. A little work is cut out for the Madras Fusiliers I am told.

The remainder of the Horse Field Battery with H. M.'s 51st regiment, 40th Bengal N. I., and 9th Madras N. I., advance as soon as the steamers return from Prome.

The 10th N. I. and Sikh Regiment are daily expected from Calcutta, and the arrival of the mail is most anxiously looked for, as it is supposed to bring definite instructions from home on the subject of annexation. At present the Governor-General has given strict orders that on no account are we to advance beyond Prome.

The *Tenasserim* starts at 2 P.M. to-day,—short notice.

Rangoon, *Oct. 3d and 4th.*—The three river steamers just arrived are loading with the horse battery brought by the *Havering*, and are putting up stalls for the cattle.

Two adventurous agriculturists of the Triptolemus Yellowley school have made their advent, and are diligently surveying the qualities and capabilities of the land. Their first object is to establish indigo factories if possible, and then to extend agricultural experiments as far as the soil will admit of. From all I can learn, the lands, especially between Prome and Ava, are rich, and in every respect favourable for agriculture, and a good deal of it is well adapted for the cultivation of indigo.

The arts of peace are being pursued at Rangoon while the sanguinary banner of war is about being unfurled over Prome. The engineer officers who are left behind are busy making surveys and preparing plans for erecting Rangoon into a British Burman town. Old roads are being repaired, a net work of drains is about being cut, and new thoroughfares are in progress of being undertaken. Major Fraser has gone up to exercise his architectural skill in the construction of barracks, godowns, &c., in the "up country stations," and Lieutenant Fraser who takes his place in Rangoon, is diligent from early dawn to dewy eve in the municipal and conservancy work mentioned.

A variety of stories are current about the Burmese king and his chiefs. Most of them are no doubt either gross exaggerations or positive *canards*. The following, however, is generally credited:—

The heroic person rejoicing in the name of Maungshooe-loce, who brought down some ten thousand men from Ava under a solemn engagement to his sovereign of retaking Martaban in ten days, and annihilating the British, or in [illegible] thereof forfeiting his own head, made some feeble show of hostility, and has since thought better of it, and retired to a place near Soengang, where he and his followers are plundering the people and treating themselves to all sorts of debauchery. He contrives to humbug the royal fool at Ava, with delusive representations that great strides are being made in kicking out the invading foe, and that each day fresh conquests are gained. The silly sovereign of this lying scoundrel believes these reports, and in return sends down money and reinforcements with encouraging despatches that he should go on and prosper. A few days since a polite request was sent from Rangoon asking the hero to lay down his arms and surrender at discretion. Should he be ass enough to refuse, one of the small steamers will be sent up the Pseusendown to treat with him after a very disagreeably summary fashion.

In the meantime conflicting reports are afloat in regard to the King. According to some, he is kept in blissful ignorance of the actual state of affairs down the country, and buoyed up with the false hope, based upon lying reports, that in a short time more the British will be fairly driven out of his dominions. Others again say that his royalty has awakened to a disagreeable consciousness of the fact that he has put his golden foot into it—that a gallows has already been erected for him at Prome, and that the invaders are rapidly advancing upon Ava to put the halter round his neck and drag him to ignominy and death.

Oct. 5.—The *Lord William Bentinck* has been sent round to Pseusendown. The thatched shed of the forge shop in the naval yard accidentally took fire, and was burnt down to-day, in spite of every exertion to save it.

Oct. 6.—The *Feroze* and *Mozuffer*, with the *Chinsurah* in tow, arrived. The first named vessel took the ground off Hasting's Shoal. The steamers having landed their men will start again to-morrow for Calcutta for some troops. The *Mozuffer* will tow the *Havering*, as she too is required.

The *Damoodah* and *Nerbuddah*, each with a small schooner in tow, are off.

The Governor General has shewn great consideration in permitting the Pay Master here to grant treasury drafts to the extent of Rs. 500 to individuals desirous of making remittances to any part of the Company's territories. The same officer will also henceforward cash all navy bills."

Oct. 7.—Took the steamer *Phlegethon* in tow and got her lashed to our port side; at 5 P.M., passed by hills to our left; the high rocky embankments were very prettily carved representing grotesque figures of the Burmese Deities, beasts &c., as well as moveable marble images placed in niches; the novelty and no less the beauty of the banks were almost hidden from view by overhanging trees that grew thereon.—Whilst passing the last ridge of hills the *Fire Queen* struck on ground, and the *Phlegethon* being in deep water and working at the time shot ahead tearing away the hawser, both vessels parted and as immediately came foul of each other, slight damages to both were the result of the collision.

Oct. 8.—Met the *Pluto* at ½ to 8 A.M., returning with the remains of Rear Admiral Austen C.B., who died of cholera on the preceding evening.

Oct. 9.—Arrived off Prome at 9 A.M.; the capture of this place was a mere farce throughout, compared with that of Rangoon, and of which such reports were prevalent here, as your readers can judge from the sequel. As before stated we arrived off the town of Prome at 9 A.M.; whilst entering this harbour, if I may be allowed to style it so, we could now and then catch the glimpse of something like stockades on the hill on our right, *i e* Prome side; the enemy first opened fire on one of our steamers that was in advance, I believe the *Phlegethon*; this called forth a similar compliment from our side which we were not long in rendering to the Burmese, who now gave evidence of their presence at different points, firing small pieces and ginjalls to no effect—the balls falling far short or flying over—but ours told fearfully, especially shells; although the old Commodore expressed a wish to bring the *Fire Queen* into immediate action it was long after the other vessels had commenced playing at long balls that we fired a shot, and were far out of harm's way except on three occasions; the enemy directed their fire so distant with some precision, balls whistled by to within a couple of feet of our heads, which made me shift my position, the *Phlegethon* being the only vessel that had the honor of testing Burmese fire, and two or three on board wounded during the whole of this day—and occasional shot or shell from our side kept up appearances of war, but what amused me most was to see the Burmese blazing away from a point on the hill on the opposite side; the balls just rolled down the bank into the River and no further, of which no notice was taken: this I dare say will enable them to frame a large bill of expenditure and a stunning report to the Court of Ava—at 5 P.M. a detachment of Artillery with 2 24-pounder howitzers, Her Majesty's 80th and a party of Sappers were landed at the pucka ghat, opposite the white pagoda—prevented by indisposition I could not accompany the troops—to whom the only resistance offered must have been at the golden pagoda, in the direction of which we heard the heavy fire of musketry for a short time and every thing once more lulled to quietness—the fire was more from our side than from the Burmese, as the return of killed and wounded in the military portion of the force shews—1 killed 8 wounded, and the naval branch of the service about the same.

Oct. 10.—The 18th R. I., a detachment of the 35th M. N. I. and the remainder of the Artillery and guns were landed early this morning, and took up the quarters assigned to them—in the course of this night, a sentry of the outlying picket from the 80th was murdered, and his head carried away—from investigation into the matter it appears, that the unfortunate man met with his sad end from want of proper vigilance—it is surmised that he was seated at his post on a spar of wood enjoying his pipe, when he was pounced upon, and his head severed from his body.

Oct. 10 and 11.—Nothing of importance transpired—but that every night and even day, since the occupation of the town, the enemy have given annoyance and the Camp has been alarmed—Corps turned out &c., on the night of the 11th at 10 P.M.; the report of musketry all round the Camp disturbed my sleep—yet being loath to any physical exertion I kept my bed contemplating as to the danger at hand—when a spent ball falling on the roof of my house and about a couple intruding within my quiet abode brought me to my legs *instanter*—in short I can't tell how. At this time the General and Staff went round the Camp inspecting whether the picquet guards were on the alert—tranquility was once more restored and the severe fatigue I had undergone in the day, soon made me insensible to every thing around. The spot now occupied by the Troops which is said to be the town of Prome lies on the banks of the river—it is as miserable a hole as it is hilly and wild; the surrounding bush is thick and so close to the camp that there is hardly ten yards of clear ground to be seen—of course affording capital cover for the enemy to give annoyance with impunity; an almost dry ditch, no doubt intended for a moat, runs nearly round the town—which is denuded of every-thing but Pariah dogs, gilt trunks, and images without number in the shape of loot. Officers and men are placed on a par with respect to provisions: every body obliged to fall on the Commissariat. Prome also boasts of a gilt Pagoda; though smaller in size than the Great Dagon, is by far the prettiest of the two, having a great number of steps leading to the terrace, on which the building itself stands and is built similar to the former, having four gates—the base of the Pagoda on all sides has numberless niches containing marble images of various sizes—some of these are truly beautiful, and would be an ornament to the drawing room as articles of virtu.

Six miles inland, is a place called Yewthomew, which is said to be fortified by a strong stockade and garrisoned by a large force, from 8 to 10,000, whence they frequently come at night and disturb the camp—Major Fraser has commenced the work of clearing the jungle—as soon as this is done and that nest destroyed, I presume Prome will not be behind hand with Rangoon in point of tranquility.

Oct. 13.—General Godwin and his personal staff re-embarked on the *Fire Queen* at noon—leaving Brigadier General Sir John Cheape in command, the troops now in garrison there have orders not to pursue the enemy far out of their post, but wait for reinforcements for an advance higher up—and the present aspect of affairs leads to the conclusion that our troops will eventually see Ava.

Oct. 15.—Returned to Rangoon at 2P.M. after a very rapid passage. Back on our return we met the expected little River Steamers *Nerbudda* and *Damooda* proceeding up with troops. H. M.'s 51st Light Infantry and a detachment of Sappers are in order to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Prome, as soon as Steamers are available for the purpose. General Godwin leaves again for Prome by the first week in Nov. next. The following is the extent of sickness at Prome:

Artillery	4
Sappers	16
18th Royal Irish	47
80th Regt	41
35th M. N. I.	18
	126.

—*Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, September 29, to October 15.

Engineering School at Calcutta.—We are extremely happy to mention, that the Governor-General has afforded his countenance to the establishment of a free Engineering School in the metropolis of British India, and that the Council of Education are now exerting all their might for the speedy completion of the much desired object. We are further told that the Governor-General has addressed the Leaden Hall authorities on the subject, recommending it strongly for their consideration and it is expected that the proposal will be sanctioned by them.—(*Probhakur.*)—*Ibid.*

We continue some notices of the Court of Taoukwang. The plotting Hegan, the passive Muhchangah, the refined Keshen, the uncompromising Elepoo, the plodding Alitsingah, the attached Lungwan and others, come successively under the graphic pen of the late memorialist:—

Of a wholly different stamp was Hegan, who possessed much talent for intrigue and mastery, and was a cunning sycophant by profession, with strong interest in the harem to support him. He was born a courtier; and hovered about Taoukwang, flattering his vanity, offering suggestions, and acting with arbitrary power; quite independently of any other consideration, than to curry the favour of his sovereign. He for a long time held the highest office about the person of the monarch, possessed entirely his ear, and was a terror to the whole Court; for he was a dangerous man, ever ready to promote mischief and to get people into difficulties.

None resembled his master so much as Muhchangah; a man of the same phlegmatic, passive temperament, and equally undecided; speaking little, because he had few ideas, but able to cast his mind entirely into the mould of the Emperor's. The latter found, therefore, always an echo in his servant; with whom he spent most of his time. Muhchangah was a learned man in his way, reasoned as a Manchoo, and endeavoured by all means at his command to live only for one, whose shadow he was. He had regularly risen in the way of examinations, and, like many youth of that period, remained unemployed; this procured him, however, an opportunity of gaining the friendship of Meenning. After having once or twice met, they became inseparable. Of all the statesmen of his time he kept longest in power; without the customary variation, so very common at the Chinese court, of being to-day a grandee, and to-morrow a mere hanger-on. Steady, like his own master, the latter must first have censured himself, before he could have condemned his facsimile, the minister.

Keshen combined the courtier with the man of business; and in both capacities he stood unrivalled: even in the presence of a Metternich or a Talleyrand, he would have commanded respect. He was a man of the most polite, insinuating manners; who, with the utmost deference for the opinion of others, kept pertinaciously to his own; and whilst always appearing to yield, never gave up a single point. Such a character was exactly fitted to be a governor of the province in which the capital was situated. Inexhaustible in suggestions, comprehensive in his plans, with a keen eye for the future, he might have passed for the Ulysses of the whole circle of faithful friends that surrounded the young Emperor. He had, however, two prominent faults—censoriousness and avarice—that outweighed many of his good and shining qualities. Constantly finding fault with his fellow-officers, high and low, he always appeared as their accuser, and wrote long and biting tirades against their administration. If he could bring upon them a heavy fine, he was indeed happy, and considered his end gained. Taoukwang seems to have been aware of this weakness, and gave others an opportunity to denounce him; when he was fined in his turn. His love of money knew no bounds; and, in this respect, he resembled his master. Always grasping, never satisfied, accumulating wealth without an object, he yet lived a refined and luxurious life. None could come into his circle without being struck with the affability of his manners, and his penetrating look. How fascinating must he have been when in the company of his master! how rich his conversation, since he could mix the useful and pleasant; and how instructive his discourse! He had no claim to preferment; being a mere Mongol noble, without a patron; but he became accidentally known to Meenning, and his fortune was made.

The very opposite of this great statesman was Elepoo; a man older than Taou-kwang, and in early life attached to his person. His whole character was that of straightforwardness, without blandishment: he had little talent, but great honesty of purpose; whenever this was wanted, he was the [illegible]. As he often spoke his mind freely, he gave frequent offence, and was repeatedly exiled to the provinces; whence, however, he held high offices. Yet his master never took off his faithful servant; and when every one thought that he was forgotten, a summons was all at once issued to call him to the capital. There he was again treated with great respect, until his unconquerable uprightness brought on another rupture.

Alitsingah was throughout the official hero; the pains-taking, hard-working man; a lawyer and the counsellor in criminal cases. He belonged to the band that gathered around the prince, when there was no prospect of his ever succeeding to the throne. Yet the atmosphere of the Court was rather against his constitution; he soon sickened, and was, therefore, frequently sent to the provinces. But when maturer years had given him a great desire for seeking repose, he reappeared in the Court circle, without having experienced the vicissitudes of a boisterous, unsteady, official life.

The very opposite in sentiment and practice was Lungwan; who was happy only when he could appear amongst the crowd of prostrate mandarins in the presence of Taou-kwang. He was truly attached to his master, and tasted with him all the sweets and bitters of intrigues. Being a man of few words, of firm disposition, and unshaken in all his purposes, he resembled in many respects his sovereign; who thought highly of him as a soldier, and kept him among his guards.

King-ching and Kwei-lin are two other stars that shone brightly amongst Taou-kwang's coterie. They were his Nestors: men of the executive, who never asked why or wherefore, but could be entrusted to carry out the supreme command, and act like machines. With them the imperial will was everything: they undertook anything required of them, and had no idea that human beings could be propelled by other more powerful agency. Long they remained the friends and confidants of the sovereign; and the disgrace into which they occasionally fell, was never of long duration.

Men like Yutae and Naurhing, who rose from the Manchoo stock, and had suffered something from Keaking's whims, were more particularly anxious to have a good situation and large emoluments; and to this end they made all their efforts subservient. The first, a scion of the Imperial house, was one of the few fortunate princes who were employed in the services of the State without giving rise to suspicion. King-ching was another who held many high offices, and, though he was not distinguished as a statesman, he seems to have had the patience of plodding through his work; from first to last he remained with his relative, and rendered many important services. Yutae worked his way through all difficulties; patient and forbearing, studying nothing but his own interest, and arriving at the acmé of all his desires.

(*To be continued.*)

By the kindness of the Canton Agents to Lloyds—Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co.—we are enabled to lay before our readers, the following account of the loss of the schooner *Ariœnis*, the fate of which has been so long unknown:—

It is with regret we have to announce the loss of the English vessel *Ariœnis*, Captain George, bound from Bombay to China, with a cargo of Opium. She struck on the Island of "Eugano," on the night of 21st January last, and was totally lost. Of the crew (44 in number) seven including the second Mate were drowned, nineteen including the Captain and first Mate (Moghey) died during a stay of about nine months on the Island, and seven were brought here by the Steamer *Macassar*, on the 24th Instant, having been saved by a Mr. Du Cloux, who went to Eugano, to fetch oil and brought them over to Bencooleen, after which he returned for the remainder of the crew.

They had all been fed by the natives although they threatened to kill them if they did not give up their clothing.—*Lloyd's Agents, Batavia, 27th November*, 1852.

SELECT POETRY.

EMIGRANT'S SONG,

By Mrs. Hemans.

There was heard a song on the chiming sea,
A mingled breathing of grief and glee:
Man's voice, unbroken by sighs, was there,
Filling with triumph the sunny air:
Of fresh, green lands, and of pastures new,
It sang, while the bark through the surges flew.
 But ever and anon
  A murmur of farewell
 Told, by its plaintive tone,
  That from woman's lips it fell.

"Away, away, o'er the foaming main!"—
This was the free and the joyous strain—
"There are clearer skies than our's afar,
We will shape our course by a brighter star;
There are plains whose verdure no foot hath pressed,
And whose wealth is all for the first brave guest."
 "But, alas! that we should go,"
  Sang the farewell voices then—
 "From the homesteads warm and low,
  By the brook and in the glen!"

"We will rear new homes under trees that glow
As if gems were the fruitage of every bough;
O'er our white walls will train the vine,
And sit in its shadow at day's decline;
And watch our herds as they range at will
Through the green savannahs, all bright and still."
 "But alas! for the sweet shade
  Of the flowering orchard trees,
 Where first our childhood play'd
  Midst the birds and honey bees!"

"All, all our own shall the forest be,
As to the bound of the roebuck free!
None shall say, 'Hither, no further pass!'
We will track each step through the wavy grass,
We will chase the elk in his speed and might,
And bring proud spoils to the hearth at night."
 "But, oh! the grey church tower,
  And the sound of Sabbath bell,
 And the shelter'd garden bower,
  We have bid them all farewell."

"We will give the names of our fearless race
To each bright river whose course we trace;
We will leave our memory with mounts and floods,
And the path of our daring in boundless woods;
And our works unto many a lake's green shore,
Where the Indians' graves lay, alone, before."
 "But who shall teach the flowers,
  Which our childhood loved, to dwell
 In a soil that is not ours?—
  Home, home and friends farewell!"

The following Ordinances have been "approved and confirmed" by the Home Government:—

(*From the China Mail, December 16.*)

Ordinance No. 3 of 1852, entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law of Evidence."

Ordinance No. 4 of 1852, entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the Administration of Criminal Justice."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
24th August, 1852.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has directed it to be notified that a Wooden Light House is about to be erected on the Eastern extreme of the Bird Islands, in Algoa Bay, and that this Light House will, from and after the 1st December next, show two white lights, 18 feet apart, and will be lit at sunset every evening and continue until sunrise on each following morning.

By His Honour's command,
R. SOUTHEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR BIRD ISLANDS LIGHT.

Light House.—To show two lights 18 feet apart, one 10 feet higher than the other, latitude 33° 52' S.; longitude, East of Greenwich, 26° 12' 50" E.

Heights above mean water level.

The Foundation,	25 feet.
To the Eaves,	55 „
The centre of Tower,	60 „
The centre of Upper Light,	70 „
The Plan.—4 sided, each side at base,	22 „ 6in.
Each side at eaves,	16 „

Painting.—The roof black, body of building white and black, horizontal stripes.

Lights.—The two lights will be laid on the line between them and the Doddington Rock, on which line one will be directly above the other, with a dark space between.

Vide—*Extracts from Capt.* Fishbourne's *Sailing Directions, in Cape of Good Hope Directory for* 1852, *page* 55.

"*Bird Islands.*—The Bird Islands, situated in the Eastern extremity of Algoa Bay, lie off Woody Cape, which is, as its name imports, covered with wood, except a small patch of sand at its summit, and is the only sea-board land that is so, which gives it, in contrast with that for miles on either side, a dark appearance; the land on its west side, from near St. Croix up, rises into small numerous sandy hillocks, quite bare of vegetation, and that to the eastward, up to Padrone Point, is similarly bare.

"*Woody Cape.*—Is high, rugged, and not prominent, scarcely determinable as a Cape, except when very near it; not so Padrone Point, which runs out into a low point of sand forming a determinable Cape, without vegetation, from which breakers run out some distance, and the water breaks still further out at times, owing to the meeting of currents there, and after strong winds.

"*Anchorage off, and dangers near, Bird Islands.*—The innermost danger from these Islands is fully five miles from Woody Cape, and they afford tolerable shelter behind them in winds from W. to S.S.E., in 13 fathoms, and rather better than half-a-mile from the northernmost breakers; closer would afford more shelter, but the ground is foul. They are very low and proportionally dangerous, and though the main land will generally be seen before *them*, and the distance from them may be estimated by it, yet this is not entirely to be relied on; so, in shaping a course to go outside of them, allowance should be made for the fact, that the eddy, or return current sets in towards them, and then to the eastward.

"*Doddington.*—The Doddington and Western reef should be considered as part of the Bird Island reef, and no vessel should go between them; the water does not always break on them, but in bad weather the breakers extend the whole way from them to the Islands; the Doddington lies about 11 miles from Woody Cape. In clear weather the rugged topped mountain and the Cockscomb may be seen from these Islands, or rather from abreast of them, for the latter would be shut in when on them; but in passing outside the Doddington it should be kept open to the West of the rugged topped mountain, bearing about N.W., and the ship should steer N.W. by W. ½ W.; having passed the Doddington, the high land at the back of Port Elizabeth will soon appear right-a-head.

"*Erroneous Statements.*—There are many statements current about breakers being seen from time to time in different parts of Algoa Bay; but, I believe, others than those laid down in the Chart, *now transmitted*, not to have any existence, and that that which has been mistaken for such, has been the effect of *mirage*."

GEORGE PILKINGTON,
Colonial Civil Engineer.

The Directors of the P. & O. have sent instructions to their Superintendent in China for carrying into effect the new Contract with Government; and, according to the Company's advertisements in to-day's paper, it appears, that we are really to be pestered with two English Mails a-month,—the one to start from Hongkong on the 11th, the other on the 28th, and from England on, we suppose, the 4th, and the 20th; both ways touching at Galle. We were in hopes there might be truth in the rumour that the Directors had taken advantage of the general ignorance of Oriental Geography, to palm off the present Calcutta and China Steamer as a second England and China mail. But since it appears that we are to have two *bona fide* English Mails a-month, it would be some slight satisfaction to know who advised the arrangement—Certainly not the foreign community in China, amongst whom we are not aware there is one who desired or who does not deprecate the "additional facility." In this feeling the We of the *China Mail* fully sympathises, although the arrangement is one more likely to benefit newspapers than anything else.

We observe Mr. Edmond proposes to bring the new system into operation this month, for he advertises the despatch of the next English Steamer for the 28th in the place of 30th. But as we believe neither the Government, the Chief Naval Officer, nor the Post-master, has received any official notice on the subject from their respective departments, it may be doubted if Captain Massie [illegible] consider the instructions from the directors to [illegible] Superintendent, sufficient to authorise any deviation from the former arrangements, and thus, besides the *Pekin* on the 28th, the despatch on the 30th may be still insisted on.

P. S.—From an amended Notification from the Postmaster it appears that Captain Massie has adopted the arrangement of the P. & O. Superintendent.—*Ibid.*

We are indebted to an old correspondent for the following comparative rates of sailing from this Port and from Canton to Anjer. The shortest runs to Anjer from hence have been accomplished by the *John Knox* (Br.), and *Sea Nymph* (Am.), each being 20 days out. The next the *Channing* (Am.), and *Tarolinta* (Am.), 23 days,—*Oxnard* (Am.), 24 days,—*Lantao* (Am.), *Seaman's Bride* (Am.), and *Countess of Derby* (Br.), 25 days,—*Witchcraft* (Am.), *Aramingo* (Am.), *Wm. Stewart* (Br.), and *Huntingdon* (Am.), 26 days,—*Frances Barclay* (Br.), and *Reindeer* (Br.), 29 days,—*Ariel* (Am.), *Howqua* (Am.), and *Ann Nelson* (Br.), 30 days,—*Geo. E. Webster* (Am.), 31 days. For the others a reference to the list will be sufficient. It is curious that the *John Bertram* (Am.), and *Cambalu* (Br.), were the longest runs, being 71 days; but it must be borne in mind the former put into Singapore for eleven days:—

LIST OF VESSELS PASSED ANJER,—Season 1852 × 1853.

FROM SHANCHAE.

Date of Sailing	*Flag & Rig*	*Name of Vessel*	*Tons*	*Name of Captain*	*Date past Anjer*	*No. of Days*	*Destination*
July 13	Swed. ship	Sophia,	434	Kleman	Sept. 3	51	London.
„ 28	Eng. ship	Challenger,	698	Killick	„ 4	38	Do.
„ 29	Do.	Hannibal,	576	Walker	„ 28	61	Do.
Augt. 7	Do.	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Stevenson	Oct. 7	61	Liverpool.
„ 8	Am. ship	John Bertram,*	1164	Lendholm	„ 18	71	London.
„ 14	Eng. ship	Nolen (Cambalu?)	536	Allen	„ 24	71	Do.
„ 24	Am. ship	Eclipse,	1223	Hamilton	„ 9	46	Do.
„ 26	Eng. ship	Helen Lindsay,	544	Stacey	„ 10	45	Do.
„ 30	Am. ship	Candace,	398	Arquit,	„ 2	33	New York.
„ 31	Do.	Oriental,	1003	Palmer	Sept. 30	29	Do.
Sept. 2	Do.	Ariel,	572	Brewster,	Oct. 2	30	Do.
„ 10	Do.	Mechanic's Own,	540	Burgess	„ 29	49	Do.
„ 12	Eng. ship	John Bunyan,	466	Thomson,	„ 18	36	London.
„ 13	Do.	Prince Charlie,	443	Kerr	„ 21	38	Do.
„ 14	Do.	Menam,	472	Maxton	„ 24	40	Do.
„ 14	Am. ship	Howqua,	562	Mackenzie	„ 14	30	New York.
„ 22	Eng. ship	Viscount Sandon,	540	Marsh	„ 30	38	Liverpool.
„ 24	Do.	Ann Nelson,	404	Nelson	„ 24	30	London.
Octbr. 1	Eng. bark	Frances Barclay,	240	Connibeer	„ 30	29	Australia.
„ 1	Do.	Mehemet Ali,	351	Gallilee	Nov. 10	40	London.
„ 5	Am. bark	Geo. E. Webster,	354	Girdler	„ 5	31	Boston.
„ 5	Am. ship	Witchcraft,	1310	Rogers	Oct. 31	26	New York.
„ 6	Do.	Lantao,	494	Bradbury	„ 31	25	Do.
„ 6	Do.	Aramingo,	720	Chadwick	Nov. 1	26	Do.
„ 6	Eng. ship	Wm. Stewart,	576	Jamieson	„ 1	26	London.
„ 7	„ schr.	Reindeer,	161	Morrison	„ 5	29	Australia.
„ 7	Am. ship	Seaman's Bride,	600	Meyrick	„ 1	25	New York.
„ 10	Do.	Channing,	535	Johnson	„ 2	23	Do.
„ 10	Do.	Tarolinta,	549	Cave	„ 2	23	Do.
„ 15	Am. bark	Huntingdon,	385	Jones	„ 10	26	Do.
„ 17	„ ship	Oxnard,	565	Hinckley	„ 10	24	Do.
„ 22	Eng. ship	John Knox,	296	Munroe	„ 11	20	London.
„ 23	„ bark	Countess of Derby,	328	Starich	„ 17	25	Australia.
„ 27	Am. ship	Sea Nymph,	537	Hale	„ 16	20	New York.

* Put into Singapore, and remained there 11 days.

FROM CANTON.

July 9	Eng. ship	Chrysolite,	440	Enwright	Augt. 8	30	Liverpool.
„ 10	Do.	Stornoway,	527	Robertson	„ 8	29	London.
„ 17	Am. ship	Race Horse,	515	Hoffner	„ 21	35	Liverpool.
„ 19	Do.	Surprise,	1261	Ranlett	„ 18	30	London.
Augt. 5	Do.	Challenge,	2004	Pells	Sept. 12	38	Do.
„ 29	Do.	Courser,	1025	Cole	Oct. 5	37	New York.
„ 31	Fr. ship	Pondicherry,	323	Prudhomme	„ 24	54	Bordeaux.
Sept. 1	Eng. ship	Magellan,	358	Gittins	„ 25	54	Cork.
„ 6	„ bark	Aden,	339	Fletcher	„ 10	34	Liverpool.
„ 8	„ ship	Mary Sparks,	544	Graham	„ 6	28	Do.
„ 12	„ ship	Ganges,	770	Deas	„ 8	26	London.
„ 13	„ bark	Arunala,	511	Locke	„ 21	38	Do.
„ 15	Am. ship	Invincible,	1769	Johnson	„ 11	26	Do.
„ 15	Eng. ship	Lancastrian,	528	Langley	„ 17	32	Do.
„ 15	„ bark	Countess of Seafield,	492	Brown	„ 24	39	New York.
„ 25	Am. ship	Swordfish,	1150	Babcock	„ 14	19	Do.
Octbr. 4	Do.	Sea Serpent,	1402	Howland	„ 22	18	Do.
„ 20	Eng. ship	Euphrates,	617	Gifford	„ 11	22	Liverpool.
„ 22	Do.	John Spencer,	520	Harrison	„ 10	19	Cape of Gd. Hope.
„ 23	Do.	Alfred the Great,	664	Turple	„ 8	16	New York.

The following vessels are also *said* to have passed as under—

From Shanghae:

Sept. 17	Eng. ship	Earl of Chester,	517	Johns	Oct. 19	31	London.
„ 20	„ bark	Ararat,	297	Darley	„ 25	35	Australia.

From Canton:

July 25	Eng. bark	Palna,	362	Smith	Aug. 20	28	Liverpool.
Sept. 18	Am. ship	Benjamin Howard,	578	Shreve	Oct. 24	41	New York.
„ 25	Do.	Staghound,	[illegible]	[illegible]	„ 15	23	Do.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT, OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TONNAGE IN SHANGHAE,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1852.

FLAGS.	To England Tons	To America Tons	To California Tons	To British Colonies Tons	Coastwise Tons	In Port Tons	Total Tons	Total No. of Vessels	Average freight per Ton.
British,	15,733	360		6,605	7,018	2,984	32,700	102	English £3 American Drs. 10. Colonies £4.
American,	8,285	22,018	1,162		7,929	971	40,365	71	
French,					312		312	1	
Danish,	689						689	2	
Hamburgh,				238	572		810	3	
Spanish,					325		325	2	
Siamese,					200		200	1	
Hawaian,			161	161			322	2	
Dutch,					739	447	1,186	3	
	24,707	22,378	1,323	7,004	17,095	4,402	76,909	187	

N. BAYLIES,—*Harbour Master.*

British and American Clippers.—On Saturday morning the Aberdeen clipper *Stornaway*, Captain John Robertson, arrived in the Downs from China; and another Aberdeen vessel, the *Chrysolite*, Captain Enright, one of the four clippers which were to accomplish a race from the Celestial Empire to the Mersey, arrived at Liverpool, having made their voyage in 104 days. The *Stornaway* and *Chrysolite* left China the same day, and two Yankee clippers were to follow in three or four days after. From the log of the *Chrysolite* we find that she left China on the 9th July, and was in company with the *Stornaway* until the 1st of September (43 days), when they parted off Cape Reciffee. The *Chrysolite* was built in Aberdeen; and certainly it is gratifying to know that that town can turn out clippers capable of outsailing the "boasted Yankees." It may perhaps be well to mention that these vessels bring the first cargo of new teas to England. What adds to the celebrity of the *Stornaway* is, that although one-third of her crew deserted, she, nevertheless, came home with the other two-thirds only.—*Globe*, October 25.

Export of Silk Piece Goods &c., to United States of America 1851 and 1852.

Name of Articles.	3d to 23d Nov. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1852	1 July 31 Oct. 1851
Long Pongees, ..pieces	2,500	10,935	28,520
Handkerchiefs, .. ,,	610		6,125
Nankeen Pongees, ,,		3,300	
Satins, ,,			400
Lutong, ,,		1,075	
Gauzes, ,,		50	
Sarsnets, ,,		4,275	5,825
Sorts, ,,	280	50	1,075
Sewing Silk, ..lbs.		1,000	1,000
Raw Silk, ..peculs	190	137	148
Casda, ,,	1,200	775	800
Fire Crackers, ..boxes	2,000	15,999	
Preserved Ginger, ,,		200	
Fans, ..cases		21	

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Wild Flower*, from Amoy—Sugar, 3,000 bags, Drs. 6,000—Sticklac, 35 cases, Drs. 137:50—Shrimps, 127 packages, Drs. 381:50—Merchandise, 36 bags, Drs. 18—Printed Cottons, 10 packages, 300 pieces, Drs. 650—China Glass, 36 cases, Drs. 260—Wood Boxes, 5 cases, Drs. 50—Copper Boxes, 4 cases, Drs. 30—Sugar Cakes, 1 case, Drs. 7—China Ware, 1 case, Drs. 6—China Snuff, 10 cases, Drs. 100—Nankeens, 15 cases, Drs. 1,200—Tobacco, 1,217 baskets, each weight 40 catties—Sugar Candy, 3,590 baskets, each weight 80 catties—Ebony, 400 picul—Dried Flowers, 20 boxes—192 packages, Consignee unknown.

Per *Joseph Fletcher*, from New Zealand—Timber, for Building purposes, 3,831 pieces—Flint Stone, about 800 piculs—Stores, 100 packages.

Per *Emily*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 19,650 pieces—White Shirtings, 4,000 pieces—Fancy Cottons, 20 bales, 2,000 pieces, Drs. 3,000—Do., 10 cases, Drs. 1,125—Do., 20 cases, 1,800 pieces, Drs. 3,000—Spanish Stripes, 3,310 changs—Woollens, 1,709 changs—Camlets, 2,700 changs—Long Ells, 3,000 changs—Velveteens, 2,030 changs—Dyed Cottons, 2,340 changs—Printed Cottons, 3,350 changs—Velvets, 2,800 changs—White Twills, 300 pieces—Grey do., 670 pieces—Lead, 437 pigs, 370 piculs—Velvets, 5 cases, Drs. 650—Glass, 300 boxes—Coals, 10 tons—Canvas, 7 bales—Wine, &c., 50 packages.

Per *Naomi*, from Hongkong—Black Pepper, 850 bags—Long Ells, 10 bales, 200 pieces, 1,200 changs—Putchuck, 30 packages—Myrrh, 15 pkges.—Dried Lichees, 400 cases, Drs. 400—Sticklac, 97 cases, Drs. 242:50—Dried Medicines, 363 packages, Drs. 596:50—Beche de Mer, 6 baskets, 13:77 piculs—Cardamums, 4 chests, 5:2 piculs—Handkerchiefs, 2 cases, 100 dozen, Drs. 400—White Sugar, 2,000 bags, Drs. 5,000—Sugar, 2,000 bags Drs. 4,000—Furniture, Stores, Books, &c., 53 packages—Contents unknown, 2 packages—Matting, 3 rolls.

Per *Audax*, from Hongkong—Grey Shirtings, 6,650 pieces—Colored Cottons, 300, & Printed do., 300 pieces, value Drs. 900.

◆

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 18, Empress, ... *for* Australia.
18, John Dugdale, ... ,, Quebec.
19, Messenger, (Am.) .... ,, Hongkong.
22, Time, ... ,, California.
25, Minna, (Am.) .... ,, Cruize.
27, Vancouver, (Am.) .... ,, New York.
29, Audax, ... ,, Hongkong.
31, Wellington, (Am.) ... ,, New York.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Crystal Palace, Spinning Jenny, S. V. Given, Bon Accord, Mary Montague, Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool.—Harriett Humble, Fanny Chapman, Leopard, Carib, and Secret.
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Singapore.—Corcyra, and Ennadale.
Hongkong.—Codan, Iona, John Phillips, Nymph, Rockliffe, Samuel Appleton, Union, and Water Witch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec. 24	Erin	B. str.	850	Jamieson	Hongkong	Dec. 19	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Dec. 25	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Cruize	Opium	Russell and Co.
,, 27	Oneida	A. ship	420	Creesy	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 27	Beverley	A. ship	676	Lenkins	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 28	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 31	Cassiterides	B. bark	414	Lakey	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Mitchell	700	Nov. 11	B. ship	756	Wilkee	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Emily	708	Dec. 10	B. bark	250	Grisdale	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Erin	713	Dec. 24	B. str.	850	Jamieson	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	4th Inst.
Fattal Ohih	705	Dec. 2	B. bark	371	Smith	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Helena	258	Dec. 16	A. ship	596	Cave	Russell and Co.	New York	To-day
Joseph Fletcher	707	Dec. 10	B. ship	672	Foster	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Naomi	709	Dec. 11	B. bark	403	Cothay	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Whampoa	6	Dec. 12	D. bark	447	Kinik	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Wild Flower	706	Dec. 6	B. ship	478	Hewitt	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Liverpool	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	*Laid up*	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Dewan	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Glenlyon	B. bark	348	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. J. Irons.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens [illegible]	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	July 17	4,793,490	20,000	1,076		
Spinning Jenny,	London	939	,, 27	2,960,930	334,400	1,258	600	
S. V. Given,	London	572	,, 28	1,653,100	179,300		900	
Bon Accord,	London	350	Aug. 13	1,938,410	150,900	1,435	2,900	
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	,, 14	2,666,995	29,600	1,136		
Mary Montague,	London	329	,, 16	977,030	716,124	741	1,440	25,000
Leopard,	Liverpool	299	Sep. 3	2,441,548	64,800	776		
Carib,	Liverpool	433	,, 11	3,463,329	73,633	990	800	
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	,, 24	3,115,030	50,380	1,770	2,720	
Secret,	Liverpool	212	,, 25	1,446,750	169,400	576		
Geelong,	London	393	Oct. —	2,193,550	319,350	814	660	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 31st December, 1852.

The old year of 1852, has expired under a brilliant sky. No drop of moisture has fallen during the last eight days, while the temperature has been very low—the lowest point registered being 25°. Two additional shocks of the Earthquake have to be recorded—those seem to have been of a very slight nature—as many people were ignorant of their occurrence. The first took place a few minutes after 7 a.m. on the 27th, and the second about five minutes before 8 p.m. on the 28th.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852 Mean	1852 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
24	F.	30.36	30.39	30.32	41.0	34.0	43.0	N.N.W. to N.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
25	S.	30.38	30.42	30.30	42.5	31.0	42.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.	0.00	0.11
26	S.	30.27	30.30	30.16	42.0	37.0	39.0	N.W.	N.	0.00	0.01
27	M.	30.33	30.37	30.24	42.0	38.0	41.5	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
28	Tu.	30.36	30.35	30.28	40.5	33.0	43.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.	0.00	0.00
29	W.	30.42	30.38	30.34	35.0	31.0	40.5	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
30	Th.	30.48	30.36	30.46	30.5	26.0	40.0	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
31	F.	30.31	30.37	30.40	34.5	25.0	43.0	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 1st Jany., 1853.				Mean	38.5		41.6		Total	0.00	0.11

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,722	1,314,162	481,889	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,392
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	610,026	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,971
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,065,594	1,355,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,543	683,548	537,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	13,311
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,611

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	233
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mucy and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels,		1852—July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8	,,		Augt. ,,													3,393,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9	,,		Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			12
In 7	,,		Oct. ,,													4,263,745	3,000			47
Nov. 1	Sea Witch,	335	London													300,000	349			
,, 6	Menzies,	449	Bristol													511,913				
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool													344,160				
,, 10	John Bartlett,	383	London													319,720				25
,, 17	Mencius,	510	Liverpool													527,000	35			
,, 17	Androklos,	355	London													297,000	232			44
,, 17	Kremlin,	469	London													405,038	[illegible]			
,, 25	Rosamond,	365	Liverpool													341,548	196			
,, 27	Lockett,	376	London													480,949	344			110ps.
Dec. 4	City of Kandy,	392	Clyde													404,000				
,, 31	Cassiterides,	414	London													432,000	82			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel,		1852—July Total				6,100			6,100	37,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2	,,		Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,300	227,700					27,700	1,315,400	56.90	15,819
In 6	,,		Sept. ,,	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9	,,		Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	2.60	10,723
	Total from 1st July to 22 Oct., 1852,			5,799,000	487,800	717,600	979,600	830,500	649,200	9,463,300	775,200			29,400		804,600	10,268,300	137.13	29,869
Nov. 3	Tartar,	575	New York	237,900	29,500	37,500	33,100	56,600	34,300	428,900	81,100					81,100	510,000		1,000
,, 5	Kate Hayes,	730	New York	314,000	28,900	79,000	63,600	76,500	41,900	604,800							604,800		
,, 5	Antelope,	507	New York	275,700	57,100	45,500	41,700	39,800	35,600	515,400	20,200					20,200	535,600	4.00	1,000
,, 8	Nestorian,	695	New York	370,800	53,100	122,100	75,100	72,400	53,000	746,500	56,800			20,100		76,900	823,400		
,, 8	Shooting Star,	903	New York	329,500	27,600	82,900	108,200	48,600	14,400	611,200	76,500					76,500	687,700	35.00	330
,, 18	Audubon,	531	New York	242,600	31,200	71,400	81,600	41,300	34,700	502,800	36,900			32,700		69,600	572,400		
,, 21	Argonaut,	575	New York	239,000	37,400	66,400	40,100	34,000	23,900	440,800	164,500			106,500		271,000	711,800		
,, 23	Horsburgh,	540	New York	420,900	8,400	60,500	78,600	40,000	15,800	624,200	62,700					62,700	686,900		380

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug. 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney via Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
,, 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Geelong													175,139			
Oct. 5	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,275			
,, 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney													323,000			
Nov. 1	Aurora,	386	Port Philip													275,211			
,, 2	Berenice,	332	Sydney													288,936			
,, 4	Whampoa,	376	Sydney													273,006			
,, 16	Duilius,	328	Sydney													336,410			
,, 24	Sea Queen,	413	Port Philip													352,356			
,, 26	Acis,	114	Hobart Town													88,000			
Dec. 15	Empress,	257	Australia													187,313			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong														22	
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung															
,, 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													63,764		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong													20,461		
Nov. 4	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														252	15 cases
																	230	

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